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W. A. ALDRICH,

Importer & Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. of Produce bought and sold. Agent for the sale of the products of the Libue Plantation. 35-tf

BISHOP & CO.,

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Discount first class business paper, Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

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Marine Street, opposite the Flour Mill. W. E. trusts that his long experience and his skill in horse-W. E. trusts that lats long experience and his same being, for which he can refer to a large number of gentle-en resident in Honolulu, will ensure him a share of public 51-tf.

C. BREWER 21, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Honolulu, Oahn, S. I. Many advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England, or France.

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JAS. A. BURDICK, COOPER AND GAUGER. less in inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recommenced his Coopering Business at the stand corner of Fort and Hoter streets, and respectfully solicits

agents for Dr. Jayne's Medicines.

a share of the public patronage. All orders promptly at the ded to. G. CLARK, Dealer in DRY and FANCY GOODS.

HOTEL STREET. V.B.-Constantly on hand, a large and select assortment of Fancy Goods and Frimmings. J. E. CHAMBERLAIN,

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ironometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nantical instruments constantly on hand and for

DR. FORD'S Office and Drug Store. Queen Street, near the Market. Ship's Medicine Chests refitted and Prescriptions carefully prepared under the supervision of LANGHERNE Hot, cold, vapor, shower and medicated Barns, at all hours.

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race at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street. 37 Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours inquire at his residence. JAMES HEDLEY,

PILOT, Rono Kittie, Ascension Isl. So favorably known for many years as the Pilot of the Lee Har but in the Island of Ascension, begs to inform his friends that he is on his way back to that Island, and will be pre-pared to attend to all who may visit that place and re-

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RP Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Geen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. S. HOFFMEYER,

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GEORGE G. HOWE. Lumber Merchant, Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Sts on the Panchard Premises. 34 ff

S. JOHNSON, HOUSE CARPENTER, &C.,

King Street, nearly opposite the Bethel, fully intimates that he is prepared to execute any work in the above line, and hopes to me it a share of public patronage.

Honolulu Medical Hall. DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.,

En removed to the store lately occupied by Dr. LATHROP, in Vocci Street, where he will be regularly supplied with Medi-Family Medicines and Prescriptions carefully prepared. Seine Chests examined and refitted on reasonable terms.
Attendance at the office from S A. M. till 6 P. M. on week days, and from 8 till 11 A. M. on Sundays. At other times at his residence, Union Street.

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JAMES LOCKWOOD, TIN AND COPPER SMITH, LAHAINA, MAUL.

. All work in his line will be executed with promptness and NEW COOPERAGE!

LEWIS & NORTON, COOPERS KING STREET, HONOLULU. THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INFORM THEIR Friends,

A Shipmasters and the public generally, that they will be happy, at all times, to greet them at their New Shop on King at their of Bethel street, near the Sailor's Home. Also, at their old stand, on Fort street, two doors below the Drug Store of Dr. Judd. All orders with which they may be favored, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Particular Attention paid to Gauging. Terms moderate. JAMES L. LEWIS, GEORGE W. NORTON.

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MELCHERS & CO., Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers Honolulu, Oahn, S. I.

StoneStore, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchantsts. Money advanced on tavorable terms or Whaler's Bitts on the United States and Europe T. MOSSMAN, JR.

MOSSMAN & SON,

Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods Nunanu St. Honolulu, Oahu, S. L. 35-tf. B. PITMAN, Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General

Merchandise, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with general Recruits, Wood, &c., at the shoriest notice, and most reasonable terms in exchange for bills or goods adapted to the market. Wanted Whaler's bills on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on ferror bills. be advanced on favorable terms.

N. B.—Storage for 3 or 4000 barrels taken at customary

C. A. & H F. POOR, Importers & Commission Merchants, Honolulu. Onhu. Sandwich Islands. Island Produce of all kinds bought, sold, and taken in exchange for goods.

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ROBERT C. JANION, Merchant and Commisson Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

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C. P. SAMSING & CO., DEALERS IN CHINA GOODS Honolulu. Oahu, H. I. On hand and for sale-SUGAR, MOLASSES, TEA and

B. F. SNOW, General Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawailan Islands.

AGENT FOR Regular Line of Boston and Honolulu Packets. Sale of Coffee from the Titcomb Plantation, Sale of Crocker Brothers & Co.'s Yellow Metal. New England Roofing Company.

J. C. SPALDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT & IMPORTER, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. WANTED-Bills of Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Consignments from abroad promptly attended to. Island Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for

THOMAS SPENCER, Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I. Ships supplied with Refreshments, Provisions, &c., at the shortest natice, on reasonable terms. Whaters' Bills

SEENEY & ADAMS, House, Ship and Ornamental Painters, Honolula, Oaha, S. I.

. Having taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Richard Gilliand, beg leave to notity the public that they are prepared to execute all work in their line with dispatch and in good style.

THOMPSON & NEVILLE, BLACKSMITHS, Opposite the Custom House,

Having purchased the premises heretofore occupied by Mr. M. Matthews, are now prepared to execute Ship, Carriage and Cart work on the shortest notice and on the most rea-sonable terms, and they hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage hitherto bestowed on their predecessor.

UTAL & AHEE, Wholesale Merchants, AND

Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plan-tations, Hilo, Hawaii. KING STREET, HONOLULU.

CHARLES W. VINCENT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the emises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage hereiofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Off CHARLES W VINCENT.

WM. WEBSTER, Land Agent to His Majesty. Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street

GEORGE WILLIAMS, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER Honolalu, H. I. J. WORTH,

Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Bawaii. Ships supplied with Recruits at the shortest notice, on reason able terms. Bills of Exchange wanted.

AGENT FOR LLOYD'S. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship owners, and Shipmasters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these islands for Laoyp's, Loypon. ROBERT C. JANION. AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool Underwriters' Association. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-owners and Shipmasters, that he has received the appoint-ment of AGENT at these islands for the Liverpool Underwriter's Association. ROBERT C. JANION. HONOLULU AGENCY

Hamburg, Bremen, Fire Insurance Company. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at this place, and are now prepared to insure risks against fire in and about Honoiulu. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

23-tf MELCHERS & CO. HONOLULU, JANUARY 15, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KRULL & MOLL, Agents of the Hamburg and Lubeck Underwriters, Henelulu. Oahu. S.

The Northern Assurance Company, (Established 1836.)

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND CAPITAL €1,259,760 STERLING. The undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the Sandwich Islands. 7tf ROBERT CHESHIRE JANION, at Honolulu.

foreign Business Cards.

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Puget Sound, Washington Territory. MANUFACTURERS and Shippers of Masts, Yards and Spars, of all sizes, Piles, Square mber, and Sawn Lumber, of all dimensions. Are prepared to furnish cargoes at short notice, deliverable at their Steam Saw Mill, or at San Francisco. For terms, apply as above, or in San Francisco, to SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,

J. C. MERRILL. MCRUER & MERRILL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

AUCTIONEERS.

AGENTS OF THE Regular Dispatch Line of Honolulu Packets. Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc. 47 and 49 California-street,

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Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D. B. F. DENNISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Whatcom. Bellingham Bay, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory, and at Victoria, V. L. Collections made and other professional business attended to at all the principal Towns on Puget Sound.

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PHELPS & DALTON, BOSTON. L. P. Fisher, Agent, : : San Francisco. IT Orders solicited for Type, Leads, Rules, &c. 26-tf

Mr. JOHN ALEX'R MATHEWS, COMMISSION MERCHANT. 6 QUEEN'S PLACE. SYDNEY.

Reference to W. L. GREEN, Esq., Honolulu

HOTELS &C.

German Ocean Restaurant

King street., between Fort and Bethel sts. THE Undersigned would inform their friends And the public that they have opened a Restaurant, in the house formerly known as Benzier's Restaurant. The house is thoroughly refitted, and the undersigned assure the public that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

G. WILHELM & Co. Honolulu, 15th October, 1858.

Joe Roderick is on Hand! THIS SEASON AT HIS WELL KNOWN

RESTAURANT with his house newly fitted and furnished, where he will continue to serve his patrons with the choicest the market affords. Cap-tains and officers of the ships will find this place most convenient, and all they can desire in the way of civil waiters, excellent supplies and first rate cooks.

N. B. Particular attention is invited to his new private rooms. where parties will be served at all hours with meals, weekly or to order. 19-tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends and gentlemen arriving possessevery requisite accommodation. Wines Spirits, Ale and Porter of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, cold and hower Baths. Corner of Beretania and Naugnu streets. Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1853 .- 1v-19

HOTEL De FRANCE.-French Hotel. VICTOR CHANCEREL, Proprietor, begs to inform his friends and the public general-, that he has made extensive improvements in his hotel premises, that he now has accommoda-tions for parties of every description. Also, attached, a Billiard Saloon, fitted up in superior style. Sleeping Rooms on the premises for families or single gentlemen. The Far is supplied with the chorcest wines and liquors, and the oprictor, grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore entendd to him, begs to assure the public that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to them and strangers visiting Honlulu. COLD and WARM BATHS. P.S Entrance by Fort, Hoteland Union sts.

The White Horse Hotel.

His Bar will be well supplied with the choicest Wines, pirits and Malt Liquors.

The Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his ustomers to merit a share of public patronage.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor of the above establishment, would inform his friends and the public, that with is extensive stock of the best brands of Wines and Liquors, ew Billiard saloon, Bowling Alleys, and gentlemanly attend-nts, nothing is left wanting for their comfort and amuse neut. 22-1y JOSEPH BOOTH.

HOUSES, LANDS, &C.

TO LET.

LL THOSE WELL ENCLOSED PREMISES HERETO-A fore occupied by G. W. Macy as a private residence, ad-oining Mr. Montgomery's garden, on Smith Bridge and eight unutes walk from the wharf. The houses consist of a large perfor with a splendid view of Nuuanu Valley, a dining roo. 4 good bedreoms, pantry, cook house and well. The garden is well stocked with fruit trees and the situation is cool, picture-sque and salubrious. A family will find it a most desirable residence. Enquire of JOHN MONTGOMERY. Merchant street.

'or particulars, apply to

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Dwelling with conveniences for a family.

Also In rear of the above, a very pleasant COTTAGE, cres of pasturage-out-buildings and every convenience.

JOHN H. BROWN.

TO LET. THREE COMFORTABLE, AIRY ROOMS, SITUATED on Alakea street, corner of the former 'French' premi-ses, above the Hawaiian Theatre. For terms apply to J. W. PFLUGER, at H. Hackfeld & Co.

For Sale or to Let. THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE CORNER FORT AND Chaplin streets. Possession given about the last of October ext. Inquire of J. FULLER. Honolulu, Sept. 16, 1858,

HOUSES, LANDS, &C.

Coffee Plantation for Sale! THE CELEBRATED TITCOMB COFFEE Plantation, at Hanalei, Kauai, is offered for sale. The land of the plantation comprises upwards of 1050 Acres, and has upon it 50,000 Coffee Trees. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Sugar Cane. The estate is unencumbered, and will be sold by Fee Simple Title. For full particulars and terms of sale, enquire of 7-tf B. F. SNOW.

TO LET-SLEEPING ROOMS. ENQUIRE OF MR. HUMPHREYS, Garden street.

For Sale, or to Let for the Season, with the Furniture!

THE TWO-STORY HOUSE SITUATED ON KING ST., below the Maine Hotel. It contains 13 rooms, well furnished, with Cook-House, Pantry, Store-Room, &c. For particulars, apply at the SAILORS' HOME. Furnished Rooms to Let.

TO LET. THE DESIRABLE PREMISES On King
Street, lately occupied by Williams & Jones. For particulars apply at the office of C. C. HARRIS, 47-11

> To Let. FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE, ON

mas' Square), and belonging, in fee simple, to Mr. Joseph Henry Ray. For terms and other particulars, apply by letter addressed to MR. JOSEPH HENRY RAY, or his Attorney, care of the Postmaster Honolulu. For Sale or to Let.

reasonable terms, that portion or LOT OF LAND, situated on Walkiki Plain (adjoining the lots on Tho-

SEVERAL ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS AND HOUSE LOTS, situated on different parts of Manna Kea street, Honolulu, Terms very moderate. For information, J. W. MARSH. For Sale or Lease. THE AMERICAN HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF KING

and Maunakea Streets, held in fee Enquire of MELCHERS& CO., or JOHN MONTGOMERY, Merchant Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND PREMISES OCCUPIED BY the subscriber, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea Sta.

Possession given immediately.

Title, fee simple. 32-tf G. M. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT! THE COMAL STORE ON THE CORNER OF MERchant and Kaahumanu streets, occupied by Dr. McKibbin.

Possession given on the first of August next. The premises are
30 by 60 feet, and will be enclosed if desired, and the house put

If sold the terms will be made easy. Enquire of Honolulu, July 26th, 1858. 18tf ASHER B. BATES.

For Sale or Lease. Maunakea street, tacing Hotel street, in Honolulu, lately occupied by E. Hoffmann 2d. Enquire of JOHN MONTGOMERY, Merchant Street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET. THAT COMMODIOUS AND CAPACIOUS STORE AND PREMises on the Eastern corner of King and Mauna Kea Streets, held by a lease for five years. Subject to a rent of \$9 per month. Apply to 10-tf JOHN MONTGOMERY.

CHAMBERS, TWO IN SUITE. TO BE LET-EDEN CHAMBERS ON NUUANU ST. Rent for every two rooms, \$10 per month, payable in Apply to GEORGE WENTZEL.

To be Sold or Let. LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE IN A Naugana Valley, about a mile and a half from town.

Towns moderate. Apply to W. L. GREEN.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Nov., 1858.] Sugar: its Production and Consumption.

The Polynesian.

This trade, from various causes, has received an enormous development within the past few years, and was last year, from its peculiar relation to the foreign exchanges of the United States, a promi- France. In the latter country, the duty is on nent cause of the derangement of the finances. The consumption of sugar in Europe and the Uni- tories at all times to the inconvenient visits of the ted States has, during the present century, received a great development, and has in the last few years exerted an increasing influence upon the livered at the factories. This mode dispenses with trade of the world. The taste for sugar spread in all surveillance upon the manufacturing process, Europe as a consequence of the crusades. It was giving the German manufactories a great advanintroduced in the ninth century by the Saracens tage. The production of sugar in the other couninto Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, and the South of Spain. The plant followed the conquests by smaller ratio. If we enumerate the quantities of southern Europeans, passing with the Spanish all those sugars that are produced annually, the and Portuguese into the Canaries and Madeira; and when the Spaniards, established in America, transplanted the cane thither, they became astonished at its great production in St. Domingo as compared with Andalusia. The efforts of the Portuguese in Brazil were, however, crowned with the most marked success, and Lisbon drew great wealth from that source. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Brazils gave 75,000 tons; but there were but three sugar works in Jamaica at the same period, when England took it. The plant from that time spread rapidly to all the West In-W. PEARSON begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made great improvements on his femises, and that he has now every accommodation for Boarding and Lodgings. Rooms to be had, furnished or unfurnished date of the French revolution St. Domingo was the most successful of all in that respect. The cane was introduced into Louisiana in 1751, and M. Dubreul established the first plantation in 1758. His success stimulated others, until, in 1803, the number reached eighty-one; but in the last twenty years it has there received its greatest development. In Europe, latterly, cane sugar has encountered a serious rival in the beet-root sugar of Europe ; of other sugars the success is not great. Chemistry distinguishes two sugars-one, that furnished by the cane, is found to be identical with that yielded by many other vegetables. Of these, certain trees of the palm family, the chetsnut, the maple, the stalk of Indian corn, and some roots, of which the heet is the most important. The other sugar is contained in grapes, in pears, apples, and most species of fruits. This species of sugar will not granulate, or crystalize, like that of the cane, but it is made in considerable quantities for certain uses, particularly for mixing with grape juice, in

This article does not, however, come under the head of sugars known to commerce. The production of the sugar from cases has undergone great changes in the last fifty years. Hayti, which produced 93,573,000 pounds in 1789. produced but 2,020 pounds in 1825, being the attasted in the Valley of Nuusnu, about two miles from town, lately occupied by the Hon David L Gregg The above property is beautifully situated on rising ground, surrounded by the Mauritius, which produced 1,034,274 pounds fruit and shade trees, and in every way furnished in 1814., exported 280,000,000 pounds in 1856. The Island of Cuba has come to be the largest vith Taro Land in a high state of cultivation, and several source of supply. The quantity of cane sugar produced in the world, in average years, is as follows. The total quantity given, in 1838, was 738,000 tons, showing an increase of 420,000 tons in twenty years :-AVERAGE SUGAR PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

French West Indies 64,667
Danish colonies 7,500
United States 128,436

Total 1,157,653

Spain....

The East India production embraces 70,000 tons, which finds its way to Persia and Tartary. Nearly the whole of the remainder is transported from the place of production to find consumers. There remains in each producing country a quantity which is consumed on the spot. Thus, it is estimated that thirteen pounds per head, or 600,000 tons, is consumed in India; and other producing countries, it is estimated, consume 300,000 tons, which gives a total production of 2,057,653 tons of cane sugar. The consumption of sugar in Cuba is very large per head of the population, since it enters into the preserves of all kinds of fruits,

which form a considerable item on every table.

It is estimated that the production of palm sugar in the Indian Archipelago, in the Kingdom of Siam, southern Sumatra. Ceylon, and Java may reach altogether 100,000 tons. Maple sugar is made in the United States and Canada from the sap caught from old forest trees, and reaches about | vices to the 1st of August. The weather was fine, 20,000 tons per annum. In this last year it was estimated to have reached 38,000 tons. Beet-root sugar is made mostly in France and Germany. It was born of the continental system of Napoleon, and the discovery of the value of the beet-root manufacture was received with the greatest favor by the government. In 1810, there already existed two hundred beet-root factories, yielding 2,000,000 pounds per annum. The product is now over 200,000 tons. From a forced culture, to produce a substitute for the colonial product in time of war, it has grown to be a formidable rival, even supplanting cane on equal terms, and, in some cases, sustaining adverse legislation. Nearly all the States of the centre and north of Europe have SEVERAL ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS AND HOUSE entered into the culture with great spirit and success. There are in France 341 sugar factories; Belgium, 40; in the Zoliverein, 231; Austria. 171; Russia, 360; Poland, 40; and the product will average 250,000 tons. The production in France is the greatest, but that of the Zollverein is not far behind. The production of beet-root sugar in France did not much increase up to 1828, probably in consequence of the general exhaustion of the country consequent upon the long wars. It enjoyed, however, a great protection, being free of import, while colonial sugar was charged 50 francs per 100 kilogrammes, equal to 4 1-4 cents per pound. This stimulated the beet-root production to a great extent, inducing large investments in machinery. It resulted that the home-made sugar so far supplanted the cane that the government revenues began to suffer, and the colonists raised a great outery about the loss of the market, demanding that the beet-root sugar should be suppressed by the purchase of the interest by the government. During the agitation of this matter the beet-root sugar interest languished, because its future was uncertain. Finally, in 1843, a tax THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS RETAIL STORE ON | was imposed upon it, to be enhanced annually for five years, when it would be the same as the duty on cane sugar, viz., 49f 50c. per 100 kilogrammes. In face of this onerous tax the interest took a new start, and many improvements were introduced, not only in the cultivation of the beet, but in the mode of extracting the sugar. Of the 10 per cent of sugar which the roots contained, the new process raised the proportion obtained from 7 to 8. and now nearly 9 per cent. The political difficulties of 1848 interfered with the production, but it was also stated that a new and simple mode of extracting sugar had been discovered, by which the expensive machinery would be done away with. These fears were found to be exaggerated, and the manufacture progressed. It has been since check-

> the root culture, and again by the grape failure, which induced the distillation of alcohol instead of The provisional government of 1848 also maintained the duty on beet-root sugar at 50 francs, and reduced that on cane from the West Indies to 44 francs, and on Bourbon to 41 francs. The 3 francs were supposed to compensate for the longer voyage. The duties are now equalized on all. In Germany, mostly in the Zollverein, beet-root sugar is protected against cane sugar by a duty of 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes, 21-8 cents per pound. But the mode there in use, of levying the duty on beet-root sugar, is said to be better than that of the weight of sugar made. This exposes the facgovernment officers. In Germany, on the other hand, the duty is on the weight of beet-roots de-

result is nearly as follows :-Maple sugar....

But the quantity of sugar from which the United States, England, Europe, and the Mediterranean is to be supplied, reaches only 1,273,000 tons. Thus, for the 300,000,000 souls who are dependent on it, it gives but about eight pounds per head, while the consumption in England is triple that quantity, and in the United States twenty pounds per head. The use of sugar in the world is rapidly increasing. In France it has doubled in thirty rears. It has increased more than 50 per cent in England in fifteen years. In the Zollverein it has quadrupled. The cane is that which chiefly enters into commerce, and rivals beet-root only in the countries of its production. There is imported into California about 10,000,000 ibs. of sugar per annum, from China mostly; also from Batavia, Peru, Sandwich Islands, and Mexico. This seems to be a growing trade. The development of the sugar culture has been

the average at Amsterdam as the leading central market. Under the head of Brazils is included the neighboring sugar crops, and the French West Indies includes Bourbon. The production in the Sandwich Islands, in 1858, s 1,000 tons; the average is about 600 tons. . There is a great difference in the production of land per acre in cane sugar as well as in beet-root.

under the spur of the rising prices, as indicated in

and land, formerly productive, has much degenerorder to augment the quantity of alcohol in wine. ated. The British and French West Indies formerly gave 6,000 pounds of sugar to the acre; they will now hardly average 2,000 pounds. The Mauritius, before the use of guano, gave about 2,000 pounds to the acre; the use of that fertilizer brings it up to 6,000 pounds, and relatively room, keeping a daily watch upon them. To her the production is as follows:

Guadaloupe..... 2,600 Vera Cruz..... Bengal Domingo..... Louisiana 1,000 The production of sugar in Bourbon has also undergone an immense development by reason of the use of guano. The product has increased

from 23,000,000 pounds in 1851 to 56,000,000

pounds in 1856. These are very gratifying re-

cent, equal to 1,800 pounds of sugar. This is worth, in France, 128 francs per 100 kilogrammes, against 118 francs per 100 kilogrammes for colonial, a difference of 18 per cent in favor of beet-root sugar over and above the cost of transportation and ocean freight. It has been the case, however, that the production of cane sugar has greatly progressed in the last few years in some localities. This has been the case more particularly in the Mauritius, in the Philippine Islands, and in the French Island of Bourbon. In the first-mentioned place the crops had doubled in ten years under the joint influence of improvements in manufacture, increase of laborers, and the use of guano; and some 300 sugar estates are now cultivated. The number of Coolies is 142,534, and about 15,000 tons of guano are used per annum, and the product of sugar is limited by the number of hands that can be obtained. In the present year we have adand the crops had commenced on several of the estates. The sugar crop is expected to reach 120,-000 tons, the largest ever made. Immigrants had arrived in large numbers, and food, notwithstand-

No. 37

ed in considerable quantity. The French islands are better situated in that respect, and the sugar product increases rapidly. With cane sugar the great difficulty is want of hands, as well in Cuba as in the Brazils and in eastern countries. The undoubted growing demand for sugar is checked by that want, and its consequences are manifest in many ways. With beet sugar, on the other hand, no such restriction is felt. It has now become a fixed culture in northern and middle Europe. It maintains itself not only unassisted, but in face of restriction, and appears to be of a more certain crop than cane in

ing its reported scarcity in India, had been receiv-

some quarters. The cultivation of sorgho was extensively entered into in France, but its ability to yield sugar has not answered the expectation entertained of it. It has been discovered, however, that it will yield alcohol nearly 30 per cent cheaper than beet-root. It has followed that numbers of beet-root factories, particularly in the north of France, have abandoned distillation and resumed sugar making. . . .

The consumption of sugar in Europe is susceptible of great extension with the amelioration of the condition of the people. Thus, in France, it is estimated that 20,000,000 persons do not even now use sugar. In the interior of Europe the numbers are also large, and, with the cheapening value of sugar, while the general welfare of the people improves, the demand for sugar increases far faster than the labor-restrained culture of the cane can supply. Science is also busy, and it is asserted the chemists, M. Braconnet, of Nancy, among others, has succeeded in transmuting certain woods, straw, hemp, and flax, by the use of concentrated sulphuric acid, into the description of sugar called glucose, pound for pound. It is not probable, however, that immediate important results will flow from this process. The markets have fluctuated largely in the last

few years. The crops of 1853, in Louisiana, although produced from a diminished number of plantations, turned out to be very large, reaching 449,324 hogsheads. As a cousequence, prices were very low, assisted by a financial pressure, which diminished the consumption of sugar, particularly refined. This discouraged many planters, who turned their attention to cotton. In the following year the consumption of sugar was everywhere enhanced, as well by increasing population ed by the failure of the corn crops, which, inducas the disease in the vines in Europe, causing the low-priced sugars to be distilled. The result was ing high prices for grain curtailed the extent of a considerable rise in prices, which was aided by the decline in the crop of Louisiana. This deficit counteracted the diminution in supply, which might have been looked for from high prices. Those high prices, however, stimulated production, but a further serious decline took place in the domestic cane. The low prices of 1854 had reduced the number of sugar-houses from 1,481 to 1,299, as stated by M. Champomier; and, at the same time, the agitation of a reduction of duty added to the discouragement of planters. Efforts were made by Congress to introduce new cane-cuttings, and great hopes were excited by the promise of "sorghum," or Chinese sugar cane. Nevertheless, the Louisiana sugar crop fell to the small figure of 39,000 tons, causing an immense demand for the foreign article, and inducing the import of a new article " melado," of which about 70,000 hogsheads were imported, equal to 23,400 tons of sugar. The operation was not supposed to be successful. As far as sugar-making goes, "sorg-hum" is a failure; although, in France, alcohol is extracted from it much cheaper than from beetroots, and the distillation of the latter has been stopped. The " sorghum " may serve to prevent cane from being distilled on occasion of the failure of the vines, but will not supply much sugar directly. The high prices of sugar stimulated the production of maple sugar to an unprecedented extent, and the crop was more than double that of any former one.

If we now compare the consumption of France, Great Britain, and the United States, we have results as follows :-

Consumption, Equal to Population. Us. per head.

In Prussia the consumption is six pounds, and in Belgium fourteen pounds, per head; such is the enormous difference between the two countries. Allowing the estimate that 20,000,000 of French people never eat sugar, there would remain twenty pounds per head for the 16,000,000 persons who do use sugar, a quantity still very far below the American standard. Great numbers of people in Great Britain also do without sugar, and in the interior of Europe the same state of things exists to a greater degree. It is obvious that the more extensive use of sugar, through the improved general condition of the nations, would make serious demands upon production, which cannot be met by cane sugar in the present condition of labor applicable to it.

A certain lady, who was famous for making good pickled walnuts, and was very fond of eating them, too, one season discovered that her jars were emptied before she had tairly tasted her favorite pickle. She called her servants to account, but each one denied having meddled with the jars, and the good lady determined, if possible, to find out the thief. So she made another fine lot of pickles, and placed them on the shelf in the same storegreat surprise, she discovered no other than her pet parrot to be the pilferer of the pickle jars. She caught him hooking out the walnuts with his crooked beak, and in her anger she dashed upon him a pitcher of hot water, which she chanced to have in her hand. Poor poll was in a sad plight, both in suffering

and appearance; his bright feathers all fell out; and he was long in his naked condition : nursed by the pity of his forgiving mistress. During this period of probation, a venerable friend of the lady, who was quite bald, one day came to visit her. Poll waddled quietly into the parlor, and, climbing upon the back of the old gentleman's chair, seemed for some time to be intently examining his sults, but the product of beet-root in Europe is, seemed for some time to be intended; shoulder, he got upon his under the circumstances, as good—an acre of land under the circumstances, as good—an acre of land shoulder, and with beak upon the bald spot, cried: tain 10 per cent of sugar; of this 8 per cent is extracted, and it is said it will be raised to 9 per too, have you ?" will give 20,000 pounds of beet-roots. These con-